



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

February 28th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

The Committee on Dr. Le Conte's papers read at the meeting of 21st inst., reported in favor of publication.

*Descriptions of some new Coleoptera from Oregon, collected by Dr. J. G. Cooper of the North Pacific R. R. Expedition, under Gov. J. J. Stevens.*

By JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

The following species were contained in a collection recently made by Dr. Cooper, and kindly placed in my hands by Prof. Baird. The total number of species collected was nearly 70; among which are specimens of *Omus Dejeanii* and *Audouinii*. Among the described species, not before noticed in our territory, is *Ancylochira Langii*, (*Buprestis Langii*, Mann.) and among species also found on the Atlantic side of the continent, *Haplochile pygmaea*, Lec. (*Morio pyg.* Dej.), *Clytus undulatus* Say, *Monohammus scutellaris* Say, *Hispa vittata* Fabr., *Eumolpus auratus* Fabr., *Galleruca canadensis* Kirby.

This indicates, that notwithstanding the extensive collections which have been made both in California and Russian America, the Coleoptera of Western America are still comparatively unknown, and that consequently even small collections made by travellers, who have but little time to devote to science, will possess very great scientific value.

*Cicindela*, n. sp. The thorax of the specimen has been destroyed, and the species can therefore be made known only approximately, until the native species of the genus have been properly arranged in systematic order. The species in question seems most closely allied to *C. longilabris* Say, which it resembles exactly in its markings, but the elytra are less deeply punctured, and of a dull greenish bronze color; the apex is broadly rounded and finely serrate; the suture is armed with a minute spine. The labrum is not longer than is usual in the species of the genus, and entirely resembles in form *C. 12-guttata*, having only one distinct tooth at the middle; the palpi (of the female) are black; the sculpture of the head precisely as *C. 12-guttata*.

*Platynus*, a species resembling *P. obsoletus* (*Feronia obs.* Say,) in every respect except that the elytra are somewhat wider. I have not yet investigated this genus sufficiently to pronounce upon the value of such a difference.

*Carabus oregonensis*, cyaneo-niger thorace fere opaco, latitudine vix brevior minus convexo dense intricato-rugoso, antice posticeque angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis modice productis, apice rotundatis, lateribus pone medium subreflexis, elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus subtiliter striolato-punctatis, foveis minus profundis serie triplici impressis. Long. .85.

One male found at Prairie Paso. This species is closely related to *C. tædatus* Fabr. (also found by Dr. Cooper,) but the thorax is proportionally smaller and narrower and much more densely and finely rugose; the rugosities of the head are also smaller, and the impressions less deep; the striæ of the elytra and the impressed foveæ are all less marked.

*Calosoma ænes cæns*, nigro-æneus, crassiusculus, thorace latitudine plus duplo brevior, subtilius dense intricato-rugoso, basi utrinque late foveato, lateribus latius rotundatis pone medium modice reflexis angulis posticis paulo productis rotundatis, elytris thorace latioribus seriatim punctatis, foveisque æneis triplici serie impressis, interstitiis catenatis paulo elevatis, tibiis intermediis rectis. Long. .8.

Both sexes, found at Fort Vancouver. This species is very different from *C. tepidum* and *calidum* by the thorax being less rounded on the sides and the posterior angles being distinctly prolonged. To *Callisthenes* it approaches by its form, but the wings are large, and the outer points of the antennæ are entirely pubescent. The spaces between the foveæ of the elytra are also quite distinctly elevated.

*Ancylochira adiecta*, supra splendide viridiænea, dense punctata, crassiuscula, thorace latitudine fere triplo brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis cuprascentibus, late canaliculato, elytris lateribus late, sutura anguste cupreis, costis utrinque 4, scutellarique cum sutura confluenta elevatis lævibus nitidis, costa altera subsuturali fere integra adiecta, interstitiis dense punctatis, apice subemarginata. Long. .6, lat. .25.

One specimen found between Fort Vancouver and Yokolt Plain, in July. This species belongs to a group of species having the form of *A. aurulenta* and *striata*, but differs from all the others known to me by having obsolete costæ in the intervals between the four ordinary costæ, and by having an additional costa extending nearly from the apex to the base between the elevated suture and the normal first dorsal costa. The head is entirely free from hair, and is uniformly punctured; the under surface of the body is bright coppery, tinged with green, moderately punctured; the prosternum is broadly impressed between the coxæ, and is not hairy.

*Ancylochira lauta*, supra splendide viridi-aurea, dense punctata, fronte non concava fere glabra, thorace latitudine plus duplo brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis cuprascentibus, late canaliculato, elytris lateribus late, sutura anguste cupreis, costis 4, alteraque scutellari cum sutura confluenta nitidis lævibus elevatis, interstitiis dense granulato-punctatis, apice vix truncata. Long. .58—75.

Abundant in Oregon, whence it has been brought by Dr. Townsend, Capt. Wilkes' Expedition, Col. M'Call and Dr. Cooper. Resembles the brilliant variety of *A. striata*, but is distinguished by its more robust form, and by the costæ of the elytra being impunctured. A variety occurs in which the elytra have each a broad blue vitta, extending from the first to the third costa. The body beneath is coppery, somewhat hairy, and the antepectus is impressed between the coxæ; the front has a narrow somewhat smooth medial line.

*Ancylochira radians*, supra splendide viridi-aurea, dense punctata fronte concava, longe albo-pilosa, thorace latitudine vix duplo brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus late subrotundatis cuprascentibus, disco late canaliculato, elytris sutura margineque cupreis, costisque quatuor alteraque scutellari cum sutura confluenta nitidis elevatis lævibus, interstitiis dense granulato-punctatis, apice subtruncata. Long. .6, lat. .23.

One specimen found at Fort Vancouver. It is with some hesitation that I venture to describe this species as distinct: its general form is narrower than *A. lauta*, and is very much that of *A. striata*: from the latter it differs by the somewhat concave and pilose front. The pectus is as in the other species, but is densely clothed with long white hair. The under surface is coppery golden, more densely punctured than in the preceding.

*Ancylochira placida*, viridi-aurea, cupreo-tincta, confertissime punctata, thorace latitudine fere duplo brevior, antrorsum subangustato, lateribus late rotundatis, postice transversim impresso, elytris vitta cuprea utrinque ornatis, striis punctatis haud distincte impressis, apice conjunctim rotundatis. Long. .29.

Collected by the late J. K. Townsend, in Oregon, and given me by Mr. Willcox, as *Phænops placida* of the Berlin museum. The form of body is more cylindrical than in the other species known to me; the pectus is not canaliculate, and the prolongation of the sternum is broader and more obtuse than in *A. decora*, or the other species with which I have compared it. The insect, though differing from *Ancylochira* in having the scutellum slightly pointed behind, approaches much nearer to that genus than to *Phænops*, and until a revision is made of the genera of our native Buprestidæ on more natural characters than have been hitherto employed in their study, should be suffered to remain where I have placed it.

*Ellychnia facula*, elongato-elliptica, atra tenuiter pubescens, thorace latitudine vix brevior, disco convexusculo, lateribus et apice concavis reflexis punctatis, macula submarginali lunata rosea ornata, elytris dense punctulatis linea unica dorsali obsoleta utrinque notata. Long. .52.

One specimen, Prairie Paso, differs from *E. corrusca* by its less dilated

form, and longer thorax, and by the presence of only one elevated line on each elytron.

*Lytta Cooperi*, atra, capite thoraceque læte fulvis, nitidis lævigatis, illo basi subemarginato, ante oculos nigro, hoc pentagonali, latitudine brevior, angulis lateralibus acutis, dorso deplanato, elytris lineis elevatis grosse reticulatis; antennis extus incrassatis, articulis rotundatis, tibiis posticis calcari externo longiore dilatato. Long. .78.

Wenass river, to Fort Colville. It affords me great pleasure to dedicate this fine species to Dr. Cooper, to whose taste for natural history we are indebted for the present interesting collection.

This species belongs to group (A—b) of my synopsis of Meloides, (Proc. Acad. 6, 334,) near *L. vulnerata*, but is very distinct by the reticulated elytra.

*Ditylus gracilis*, elongatus ater, tenuiter pubescens, thorace latitudine longiore, obovato postice angustato, lateribus antice rotundatis, dense punctulato, late profunde canaliculato, disco utrinque ante medium subfoveato, elytris subtiliter granulato-punctatis, lineis 4 distinctis subelevatis. Long. .63.

One specimen found between Fort Vancouver and Yokolt Plain, in July. Very different from the two species mentioned on p. 20, by the more slender form and elongate thorax; the dorsal channel is dilated and bifurcated towards the apex and base of the thorax.

*Phymatodes æneus*, æneo-piceus, parcius pubescens, thorace latitudine brevior, rotundato punctulato, antice posticeque marginato, elytris thorace paulo latioribus, nitidissimis, parce punctatis, femoribus valde clavatis, antennarum basi rufescente. Long. .3.

One specimen found between Fort Vancouver and Yokolt Plain. Somewhat resembles in appearance *P. æreus*.

*Asemum asperum*, nigro-piceum, tenuiter pubescens, capite scabro-punctato, oculis magnis valde emarginatis, thorace latitudine brevior rotundato, punctato, medio late excavato, versus latera punctis elevatis exasperato, elytris subtiliter scabris, lineis duabus obsoletis vix distinctis. Long. .7—9.

Prairie Paso, July to August. This fine species seems intermediate between *Criocephalus* and *Asemum*; the eyes, although nearly as large as in the former genus, are deeply emarginate; the antennæ are hardly half as long as the body, and pubescent. The discoidal excavation of the thorax does not extend much in front of the middle.

*Crossidius ? hirtipes*, ater, thorace confertim punctato, latitudine brevior, lateribus obtuse armatis, basi marginata, disco utrinque pone medium subfoveato, elytris confertim subtilius punctatis, fulvis, sutura basique nigro-marginatis, abdomine sanguineo, basi obscuro; subtus parcius longe pilosus, tibiis intus dense pilosis. Long. .5

One specimen, Wenass river to Fort Colville. The palpi and antennæ are destroyed: it is possible that this should form a separate genus, but the mandibles are emarginate at tip as in *Crossidius*, from which it seems to differ in having the thorax obtusely armed at the sides, as in *Purpuricenus*. The upper surface may have been hairy, as in *C. testaceus*, but the hair is now entirely removed. The elevated lines of the elytra are hardly visible.

*Toxotus flavolineatus*, niger, flavo-pubescens, thorace antice posticeque valde constricto, nitido parcius punctulato, canaliculato, lateribus tuberculo magno acuto armatis elytris a basi angustatis, thorace duplo latioribus dense punctulatis et rugosis, margine a basi fere ad apicem vittaque dorsali postice evanescente antice abbreviata utrinque ornatis, apice intus subtruncata. Long. 1.0.

One specimen, Fort Vancouver to Yokolt Plain. On each side of the yellow dorsal vitta is a distinct elevated line.

*Strangalia vitiosa*, nigra, flavo-pubescens, capite rufo-variegato, thorace confertim punctato, latitudine brevior antrorsum angustato, lateribus subangulatis basique subito depressa testaceis, disco nigro, subcanaliculato, postice utrinque oblique impresso, elytris punctatis flavis, a basi angustatis, macula laterali

ad medium apiceque late nigris, illa oblique intus emarginata, pedibus testaceis femoribus tibiisque posticis ad apicem genubus tarsisque nigris, antennis pallido annulatis. Long. .7.

Two specimens, one having the third joint of the antennæ black, the other having it pale at the base, like the following joints: Fort Vancouver and Prairie Paso. This species resembles very closely *S. obliterated*, but the thorax is shorter and more dilated posteriorly; the impressions are much stronger, and the disc is separated from the base by a sudden declivity; the basal margin is also yellow, and there is no trace of the two elytral spots before the middle; the apex of the elytra is not at all rufous.

In the description of *S. obliterated* (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2d ser. 1, 328) the testaceous sides of the thorax and the annulate antennæ are not mentioned; they were overlooked on account of the dark color of the specimen from which the description was made.

*Plectrura producta*, nigro-picea, parce griseo pubescens, guttulis flavo-pubescentibus parce adspersa, confertim rugose punctata, thorace callo dorsali parvo, elytris callis subquinque-seriatis nitidis parce ornatis, apice non crenulatis, singulatim longe acuminatis, antennis annulatis. Long. .5.

One specimen, Fort Vancouver. This species does not agree with the description of *P. spinicuda* Mann. (Bull. Mosc. 1852, 366). The thorax has a strong lateral spine, with some smaller ones around it, as required in the generic description, but the tips of the elytra are not crenulate; the smooth tubercles form five series, of which only the outer one is entire; the others are imperfect, containing only three or four tubercles each; the sutural one is indistinct, the second ends just behind the middle; the third and fourth are abbreviated at each end, commencing about one-third from the base, and ending at one-fifth from the apex; the scutellum and a little thoracic line anterior to it are more densely pubescent, with yellow hair, than any other portions.

*Tetraopes oregonensis*, niger, capite thorace elytrisq. coccineis (pallide pubescens?) thorace nigro-4-punctato, disco medio subito elevato, antice posticeque valde constricto, lateribus subito valde dilatatis, parcius punctato, elytris parce punctatis puncto humerali, duobus ante medium, altero utrinque pone medium, scutelloque nigris, pedibus antennarumque articulo 1mo coccineis, tarsis, genubus, tibiisque posticis nigris. Long. .55.

Wenass River to Fort Colville. This species has the form of *T. femoratus* Lec., but the thorax is still more dilated on the sides. From *T. basalis* (the only other species known to me in which the base of the antennæ is red) it is easily known by the sudden elevation of the disc of the thorax. The pubescence has been removed by the alcohol, and I am therefore uncertain whether the antennæ are annulated. The black spots of the elytra are in the usual position, but are very small, and, with the exception of the humeral one, disappear entirely in many specimens.

*Coccinella subversa*, hemispherica nigra, capite ante oculos albo (ore, clypeoque feminae nigris) thorace subtiliter punctulato, lateribus rotundatis, macula antica ad angulos quadrata, apiceque albis, elytris distincte at subtiliter punctulatis scutello nigro, et præcipue macula obliqua ad medium nigra notatis. Long. .2.

This species resembles closely *C. californica*, but is smaller, and the elytra are much more distinctly punctulate.

*Hippodamia moesta*, rufescente-nigra, nitida, dense subtiliter punctulata, macula frontali rhomboidea, thoracis margine laterali antice posticeque latiore, linea media ante medium, guttisque dorsalibus duabus albis, elytris thorace latioribus macula laterali triangulari ad quadratem posticum alba ornatis. Long. 3.

Prairie Paso. The unguis are acutely toothed, as in most species of the genus; the white triangular spot of the elytra is between one-fourth and one-fifth from the apex, and is somewhat dilated along the margin in one specimen.

*Necrophorus pollinator*, niger, thorace ovali, transverso, marginibus late depressis, disco tenuiter canaliculato, fortius transversim impresso, elytris par-

cius punctatis macula ad medium laterali in epipleuram extenso, alteraque parva lunata antepicali rubris, pectore flavo-pubescente, abdomine breviter griseo-ciliato, tibiis posticis rectis. Long. .58.

Fort Vancouver to Yokolt Plain. Of the species found in the Atlantic States, this approaches most nearly to *N. sexpustulatus*; the thorax is almost precisely as in that species, but is more profoundly impressed; the margin is punctured, the disc in one specimen is smooth, in the other obsoletely punctulate. The antennæ are entirely black.

*Necrophorus confosor*, niger, thorace ovali, transverso marginibus punctatis late depressis, disco parce punctulato canaliculato, transversim valde impresso, elytris sat punctatis fasciis duabus dentatis (prima ad suturam extendente, epipleurisq; aurantiacis, pectore anoque flavo-piloso, antennarum clava aurantiaca basi nigro-picea tibiis posticis rectis. Long. .68.

One specimen, Prairie Paso. This species closely resembles in appearance *N. marginatus*, but the thorax is less narrowed posteriorly, and the depressed margins are considerably broader, being, in fact, very much as in the preceding species, or *N. nigrita*.

*Alophus didymus*, niger, opacus, ochreo-fusco subtiliter dense pubescens, rostro canaliculato, thorace dense punctato, latitudine vix brevior antice profunde constricto lateribus antice paulo rotundatis tenuiter canaliculato, vitta utrinque sublaterali densius pallide pubescente, elytris thorace sesqui latioribus, dense subtiliter rugose punctulatis, ochreo nigroque subtesselatis, gutta utrinque ante medium, alteraque ad dodrantem densius pallide pubescentibus. Long. .48.

Fort Vancouver; collected also by the late J. K. Townsend. Somewhat smaller and narrower than *A. alternatus* Say, and readily distinguished by the different form of the thorax and by the entire absence of elytral striæ. I have adopted the name under which it is known in the Berlin Museum.

I have several species of Curculionidæ, from various sources, collected in Oregon, but being unable to determine with certainty the genera to which they belong, and being in truth not at all satisfied with the elaborate arrangement used by Schönherr, I forbear describing them until I can bring them all together; reflecting that more confusion may be produced by referring a species to an improper genus, than by suffering it to remain undescribed.

#### *Synopsis of the EDEMERIDÆ of the United States.*

By JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

Although I can contribute but two new species, at present, to this small family of Coleopterous insects, it seems desirable that a concise list of the species already described should be presented, as the descriptions have become somewhat scattered, and some of the species have been placed in wrong genera. The genera allied to *Xylophilus* are placed in this family by some entomologists, but the association does not seem natural, and the species are therefore not included in this synopsis.

#### *CALOPUS* Fabr.

1. *C. angustus* Lec. Ann. Lyc. of New York, 5, 158. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

#### *DITYLUS* Fisch.

1. *D. quadricollis* Lec. Ann. Lyc. 5, 157. Oregon.

2. *D. cæruleus* Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2nd, 1, 96. *Upis caruleus* Randall, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. 2, 20. Maine and Lake Superior.

This species is very closely allied to *D. lævis* of Europe, but differs by the thorax being finely punctured, less rounded on the sides, less narrowed posteriorly, and by the basal angles being less prominent.

3. *D. gracilis* Lec. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 7, 18. Oregon.

ANONCODES Schmidt, (*emend.* Redt.)

1. *A. melanura* Redt. Käfer, 623. *Cantharis mel.* Linn. Syst. Nat. *Necydalis notata* Fabr. Ent. Syst. 2, 353: Syst. El. 2, 371. *Edemera apicalis* Say, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. 1, 188. *Nacerdes melanura* Schm. Linn. Entom. 1, 29: Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2nd, 1, 96.

For the complete synonymy of this species, which is found on both continents, see Schmidt's memoir above quoted, and Redtenbacher's Käfer, p. 623. The insect is most abundant in the vicinity of our cities, and has probably been introduced by commerce. The synonymy omitted relates to its occurrence on the eastern continent, and therefore has no place in our local fauna. Redtenbacher very properly unites *Nacerdes* with *Anoncodes*.

## ASCLERA Schmidt.

1. *A. dorsalis*. *Nacerda dorsalis* Mels. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 3, 55. '*Xanthochroa vittata* Say,' Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2nd, 1, 96. Sea shore, South Carolina, Texas: abundant in June. The anterior tibiae have two distinct terminal spurs, so that the species cannot be referred to either of the genera in which it has been previously placed. I can see no reason why it should be separated from *Asclera*, with many of the species of which it agrees in form.

2. *A. tæniata*, elongata, testacea tenuiter pubescens, thorace obovato, latitudine longiore, confertim punctulato, disco utrinque ante medium late impresso, lateribus piceis, elytris confertim punctulatis, piceis, margine suturaque testaceis, abdomine picescente, antennarum articulo 1mo 3io longiore. Long. .28—.36.

Georgia: although resembling the next species in color, this is readily distinguished by the absence of elevated lines on the elytra, and by the basal joint of the antennæ being longer than the third joint: the thorax is also of a different form, being regularly obovate, and without a transverse impression. The antennæ and anterior tibiae are sometimes slightly fuscous.

3. *A. lateralis* Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. 2d, 1, 96. *Nacerda lateralis* Mels. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 3, 54. *A. signaticollis* Hald. loc. cit. 96. Middle and Southern States.

*A. signaticollis* Hald. is merely a variety of this species in which the brown color has extended over the greater part of the head and legs, and in which the testaceous margin of the elytra has also disappeared.

4. *A. bicolor* Lec. Ann. Lyc. 5, 158. Oregon.

5. *A. thoracica* Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2d, 1, 97. *Necydalis thoracica* Fabr. Syst. El. 2, 370. Olivier, Enc. Méth. 8, 447. *Edemera fraxini* Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 3, 272. Middle and Southern States.

6. *A. notoxoides* Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2d ser. 1, 96. *Necydalis notoxoides* Fabr. Syst. El. 2, 369. Olivier, Enc. Méth. 8, 447. Southern States.

7. *A. excavata* Lec. Am. 5, 158. San Diego, California.

8. *A. ruficollis* Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2d ser. 1, 96. *Edemera ruficollis* Say, Journ. Acad. 3, 271. *Ischnomera carinata* Newm. Ent. Mag. 5, 378. Middle and Southern States.

9. *A. puncticollis* Hald. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2d ser. 1, 96. *Edemera puncticollis* Say. Journ. Acad. 3, 273. Lake Superior and New York; Missouri, (Say).

10. *A. obscura*, nigro-picea, opaca, tenuiter fusco-pubescens, ore rufescente, thorace latitudine brevior, obovato, subtiliter dense punctato rufo disco purpurascens, callo ad medium sublævi, tenuiter canaliculato, basi distinctius marginata, elytris subtiliter dense punctulatis lineis duabus obsoletis elevatis, antennarum articulo 1mo 3io non longiore. Long. .44.

Two specimens Sta Fe, New Mexico, Mr. Fendler. The thorax is broader, and anteriorly more narrowed behind than in any other of our species. The last (11th) joint of the antennæ is nearly one half longer than the 10th, and is dis-

tinctly constricted as in *Ditylus* at the middle. The labrum and base of the mandibles are reddish; and the thorax is ferruginous, exhibiting a violet tinge at the middle of the disc, where there is an indistinct smooth space.

*Edemera vestita* Say, Journ. Acad. 3, 273. Missouri. Unknown to me.

*Edemera erythrocephala* Germ. Ins. Nov. 167. Kentucky; probably *Asclera*, but unknown to me.

*Ischnomera unicolor* Mels. Proc. Acad. 3, 54, is very similar and perhaps identical with the European *Asclera cœrulea*.

‘*Dryops rufifrons*, cyanea, capite thoraceque rufis.’ Fabr. Ent. Syst. 1, 2, 76; Syst. El. 2, 68. Unknown to me.

---

A letter was read from Wm. Parker Foulke, Esq., dated February 3d, 1854, accepting the appointment to deliver an Address before the Academy on the 21st of March next, the anniversary of its foundation.

Mr. Vaux, on behalf of the Publication Committee, reported the publication of Part 4, Vol. 2, new series, of the Journal.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary was read and adopted.

Mr. Vaux read a letter from Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, dated Washington, Dec. 20th, 1854, transmitting a portion of a highly interesting Meteorite from Tennessee, and asking in exchange fragments of Meteorites in the Cabinet of the Academy, for analysis.

Referred to the Committee on Mineralogy.

---

#### ELECTION.

George Harding, Esq. and Fairman Rogers, Esq., of Philadelphia, Dr. Thomas J. Turner, U. S. Navy, and George Dock, M. D., of Harrisburg, were elected *Members*; and Charles Enderlin, M. D., of New York, was elected a *Correspondent*.